Whom thou in terms ſo bloody, and ſo *dear*,
Haſt made thine enemies? *Shakeſpeare's Twelfth Night.*
Let us return,
And ſtrain what other means is left unto us
In our *dear* peril. *Shakeſpeare's Timon.*
Some *dear* cauſe
Will in concealment wrap me up a-while:
When I am known aright, you ſhall not grieve
Lending me this acquaintance. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*
Would I had met my *deareſt* foe in heav'n,
Or ever I had ſeen that day. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*
Thy other baniſh'd ſon, with this *dear* ſight
Struck pale and bloodleſs. *Shakeſpeare's Titus Andronicus.*

DEAR. *n. ſ.* A word of endearment.
That kiſs
I carried from thee, *dear*; and my true lip
Hath virgin'd it e'er ſince. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*
Go, *dear*; each minute does new danger bring. *Dryden.*
See, my *dear*,
How laviſh nature has adorn'd the year. *Dryden.*

DE'ARBOUGHT. *adj.* [*dear* and *bought*.] Purchaſed at an high price.
O fleeting joys
Of Paradiſe, *dearbought* with laſting woe. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*
Such *dearbought* bleſſings happen ev'ry day,
Becauſe we know not for what things to pray. *Dryd. Fables.*
Forget not what my ranſom coſt,
Nor let my *dearbought* ſoul be loſt. *Roſcommon.*

DE'ARLING. *n. ſ.* [now written *darling*.] Favourite.
They do feed on nectar, heavenly wiſe,
With Hercules and Hebe, and the reſt
Of Venus's *dearlings*, through her bounty bleſt. *Spenſer.*

DE'ARLY. *adv.* [from *dear*.]
1. With great fondneſs.
For the unqueſtionable virtues of her perſon and mind, he loved her *dearly*. *Wotton.*
2. At an high price.
It is rarely bought, and then alſo bought *dearly* enough with ſuch a fine. *Bacon.*
Turnus ſhall *dearly* pay for faith forſworn;
And corps, and ſwords, and ſhields, on Tyber born. *Dryd.*
My father dotes, and let him ſtill dote on;
He buys his miſtreſs *dearly* with his throne. *Dryd. Aurengz.*

To DEARN. *v. a.* [bypnan, Sax. to hide.] To mend cloaths. See DARN.

DE'ARNESS, *n. ſ.* [from *dear*.]
1. Fondneſs; kindneſs; love.
My brother, I think, he holds you well, and in *dearneſs* of heart hath holp to effect your enſuing marriage. *Shakeſpeare.*
The whole ſenate dedicated an altar to friendſhip, as to a goddeſs, in reſpect of the great *dearneſs* of friendſhip between them two. *Bacon, Eſſay* 28.
He who hates his neighbour mortally, and wiſely too, muſt profeſs all the *dearneſs* and friendſhip, with readineſs to ſerve him. *South's Sermons.*
2. Scarcity; high price.
Landlords prohibit tenants from plowing, which is ſeen in the *dearneſs* of corn. *Swift.*

DE'ARNLY. *adv.* [beonn, Sax.] Secretly; privately; unſeen. Obſolete.
At laſt, as chanc'd them by a forreſt ſide
To paſs, for ſuccour from the ſcorching ray,
They heard a rueful voice, that *dearnly* cry'd
With piercing ſhrieks. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii. *cant.* 1. *ſtan.* 35.

DEARTH. *n. ſ.* [from *dear*.]
1. Scarcity which makes food dear.
In times of *dearth* it drained much coin out of the kingdom, to furniſh us with corn from foreign parts. *Bacon to Villiers.*
There have been terrible years *dearths* of corn, and every place is ſtrewed with beggars; but *dearths* are common in better climates, and our evils here lie much deeper. *Swift.*
2. Want; need; famine.
Pity the *dearth* that I have pined in,
By longing for that food ſo long a time. *Shakeſpeare.*
Of every tree that in the garden grows,
Eat freely with glad heart; fear here no *dearth*. *Milt. P. L.*
3. Barrenneſs; ſterility.
They have brought on themſelves that *dearth* of plot, and narrowneſs of imagination, which may be obſerved in all their plays. *Dryden on Dramatick Poeſy.*

To DEARTI'CULATE. *n. ſ.* [*de* and *articulus*, Latin.] To diſjoint; to diſmember. *Dict.*

DEATH. *n. ſ.* [beaþ, Saxon.]
1. The extinction of life; the departure of the ſoul from the body.
He is the mediator of the New Teſtament, that by means of *death*, for the redemption of the tranſgreſſions, they which are called might receive the promiſe of eternal inheritance. *Heb.* ix. 15.
They ſay there is divinity in odd numbers, either in nativity or *death*. *Shakeſ. Merry Wives of Windſor.*
Death, a neceſſary end,
Will come, when it will come. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*
He muſt his acts reveal,
From the firſt moment of his vital breath,
To his laſt hour of unrepenting *death*. *Dryden's Æn. b.* 6.
2. Mortality; deſtruction.
How did you dare
To trade and traffick with Macbeth,
In riddles and affairs of death? *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*
3. The ſtate of the dead.
In ſwiniſh ſleep
Their drenched natures lie, as in a *death*. *Shakeſ. Macbeth.*
4. The manner of dying.
Thou ſhalt die the *deaths* of them that are ſlain in the midſt of the ſeas. *Ez.* xxviii. 8.
5. The image of mortality repreſented by a ſkeleton.
I had rather be married to a *death's* head, with a bone in his mouth, than to either of theſe. *Shakeſ. Merch. of Venice.*
If I gaze now, 'tis but to ſee
What manner of *death's* head 'twill be,
When it is free
From that freſh upper ſkin;
The gazer's joy, and ſin. *Suckling.*
6. Murder, the act of deſtroying life unlawfully.
As in manifeſting the ſweet influence of his mercy, on the ſevere ſtroke of his juſtice; ſo in this, not to ſuffer a man of *death* to live. *Bacon, Eſſay* 14.
7. Cauſe of death.
They cried out, and ſaid, O thou man of God, there is *death* in the pot. 2 *Kings*, iv. 40.
He caught his *death* the laſt county-ſeſſions, where he would go to ſee juſtice done to a poor widow woman. *Addiſ. Spectat.*
8. Deſtroyer.
All the endeavours Achilles uſed to meet with Hector, and be the *death* of him, is the intrigue which comprehends the battle of the laſt day. *Pope's View of Epic Poetry.*
9. [In poetry.] The inſtrument of death.
Deaths inviſible come wing'd with fire;
Sounded at once the bow; and ſwiftly flies
The feather'd *death*, and hiſſes through the ſkies. *Dryd. Æn.*
Oft, as in airy rings they ſkim the Heath,
The clam'rous plovers feel the leaden *death*. *Pope.*
10. [In theology.] Damnation; eternal torments.
We pray that God will keep us from all ſin and wickedneſs, from our ghoſtly enemy, and from everlaſting *death*. *Church Catechiſm.*

DEATH-BED. *n. ſ.* [*death* and *bed*.] The bed to which a man is confined by mortal ſickneſs.
Sweet ſoul, take heed, take heed of perjury;
Thou art on thy *death-bed*. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*
Thy *death-bed* is no leſſer than the land,
Wherein thou lieſt in reputation ſick. *Shakeſ. Richard* II.
Theſe are ſuch things as a man ſhall remember with joy upon his *death-bed*; ſuch as ſhall chear and warm his heart, even in that laſt and bitter agony. *South's Sermons.*
Then round our *death-bed* ev'ry friend ſhould run,
And joyous of our conqueſt early won. *Dryden's Fables.*
A *death-bed* figure is certainly the moſt humbling ſight in the world. *Collier on the Value of Life.*
A *death-bed* repentance ought not indeed to be neglected, becauſe it is the laſt thing that we can do. *Atterbury's Serm.*
Fame can never make us lie down contentedly on a *death-bed*. *Pope.*

DE'ATHFUL. *adj.* [*death* and *full*.] Full of ſlaughter; deſtructive; murderous.
Your cruelty was ſuch, as you would ſpare his life for many *deathful* torments. *Sidney, b.* ii.
Time itſelf, under the *deathful* ſhade of whoſe wings all things wither, hath wafted that lively virtue of nature in man and beaſts, and plants. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*
Blood, death, and *deathful* deeds are in that noiſe,
Ruin, deſtruction at the utmoſt point. *Milton's Agoniſt.*
Theſe eyes behold
The *deathful* ſcene; princes on princes roll'd. *Pope's Odyſſ.*

DE'ATHLESS. *adj.* [from *death*.] Immortal; neverdying; everlaſting.
God hath only immortality, though angels and human ſouls be *deathleſs*. *Boyle.*
Their temples wreath'd with leaves, that ſtill renew;
For *deathleſs* laurel is the victor's due. *Dryden.*
Faith and hope themſelves ſhall die,
While *deathleſs* charity remains. *Prior.*

DE'ATHLIKE. *adj.* [*death* and *like*.] Reſembling death; ſtill; gloomy; motionleſs; placid; calm; peaceful; undiſturbed; reſembling either the horrours or the quietneſs of death.
Why doſt thou let thy brave ſoul lie ſuppreſt
In *deathlike* ſlumbers, while thy dangers crave
A waking eye and hand? *Craſhaw.*
A *deathlike* ſleep!
A gentle waſting to immortal life! *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt,*
On ſeas, on earth, and all that in them dwell,
A *deathlike* quiet and deep ſilence fell. *Waller.*
Black melancholy ſits, and round her throws
A *deathlike* ſlumber, and a dread repoſe. *Pope.*

DEATH'S-DOOR. [*death* and *door*.] A near approach to death; the gates of death, πύλαι ἅδου. It is now a low phraſe.
I myſelf knew a perſon of great ſanctity, who was afflicted to *death's-door* with a vomiting. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*
There was a poor young woman that had brought herſelf even to *death's-door* with grief for her ſick huſband. *L'Eſtrange.*

DE'ATHSMAN. *n. ſ.* [*death* and *man*.] Executioner; hangman; headſman; he that executes the ſentence of death.
He's dead; I'm only ſorry
He had no other *deathſman*. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*
As *deathſmen* you have rid this ſweet young prince. *Shak.*

DE'ATHWATCH. *n. ſ.* [*death* and *watch*.] An inſect that makes a tinkling noiſe like that of a watch, and is ſuperſtitiouſly imagined to prognoſticate death.
The ſolemn *deathwatch* click'd the hour ſhe dy'd. *Gay.*
We learn to preſage approaching death in a family by ravens and little worms, which we therefore call a *deathwatch*. *Watts.*

To DEAURATE. *v. a.* [*deauro*, Latin.] To gild, or cover with gold. *Dict.*

DEAURA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *deaurate*.] The act of gilding.

DEBACCHA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*debacchatio*, Latin.] A raging; a madneſs. *Dict.*

To DEBA'RB. *adj.* [from *de* and *barba*, Latin.] To deprive of his beard. *Dict.*

To DEBA'RK *v. a.* [*debarquer*, Fr.] To diſembark. *Dict.*

To DEBA'R. *v. a.* [from *bar*.] To exclude; to preclude; to ſhut out from any thing; to hinder.
The ſame boats and the ſame buildings are found in countries two thouſand miles diſtant, *debarred* from all commerce by unpaſſable mountains, lakes and deſerts. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*
Not ſo ſtrictly hath our Lord impoſ'd
Labour, as to *debar* us when we need
Refreſhment, whether food, or talk between,
Food of the mind. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ix. *l.* 236.
Civility, intended to make us eaſy, is employed in laying chains and fetters upon us, in *debarring* us of our wiſhes, and in croſſing our moſt reaſonable deſires. *Swift's Examiner.*

To DEBA'SE. *v. a.* [from *baſe*.]
1. To reduce from a higher to a lower ſtate.
Homer intended to teach, that pleaſure and ſenſuality *debaſe* men into beaſts. *Notes on the Odyſſey.*
As much as you raiſe ſilver, you *debaſe* gold; for they are in the condition of two things, put in oppoſite ſcales; as much as the one riſes, the other falls. *Locke.*
2. To make mean; to degenerate; to ſink into meanneſs; to make deſpicable.
It is a kind of taking God's name in vain, to *debaſe* religion with ſuch frivolous diſputes. *Hooker, b. v. ſect.* 30.
A man of large poſſeſſions has not leiſure to conſider of every ſlight expence, and will not *debaſe* himſelf to the management of every trifle. *Dryden.*
Reſtraining others, yet himſelf not free;
Made impotent by pow'r, *debas'd* by dignity. *Dryden.*
3. To ſink; to vitiate with meanneſs.
He ought to be careful of not letting his ſubject *debaſe* his ſtyle, and betray him into a meanneſs of expreſſion. *Addiſon.*
4. To adulterate; to leſſen in value by baſe admixtures.
He reformed the coin, which was much adulterated and *debaſed* in the times and troubles of king Stephen. *Hale.*
Words ſo *debas'd* and hard, no ſtone
Was hard enough to touch them on. *Hudibras, p.* i. *cant.* 1.

DEBA'SEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *debaſe*.] The act of debaſing or degrading.
It is a wretched *debaſement* of that ſprightly faculty, the tongue, thus to be made the interpreter to a goat or boar. *Government of the Tongue, ſect.* 12.

DEBA'SER. *n. ſ.* [from *debaſe*.] He that debaſes; he that adulterates; he that degrades another; he that ſinks the value of things, or deſtroys the dignity of perſons.

DEBA'TABLE. *adj.* [from *debate*.] Diſputable; that which is, or may be, ſubject to controverſy.
The French requeſted, that the fiſhing of Tweede, the *debatable* ground, and the Scottiſh hoſtages, might be reſtored to the Scots. *Hayward.*

A DEBA'TE. *n. ſ.* [*debat*, French.]
1. A perſonal diſpute; a controverſy.
Another way that men ordinarily uſe, to force others to ſubmit to their judgments, and receive their opinion in *debate*, is to require the adverſary to admit what they allege as a proof, or to aſſign a better. *Locke.*
It is to diffuſe a light over the underſtanding, in our enquiries after truth, and not to furniſh the tongue with *debate* and controverſy. *Watts's Logick.*
2. A quarrel; a conteſt.
Now, lords, if heav'n doth give ſucceſsful end
To this *debate* that bleedeth at our doors,
We will our youth lead on to higher fields,
And draw no ſwords but what are ſanctified. *Shak. H.* IV.
'Tis thine to ruin realms, o'erturn a ſtate;
Betwixt the deareſt friends to raiſe *debate*. *Dryden's Æn.*

To DEBA'TE. *v. a.* [*debatre*, French.] To controvert; to diſpute; to conteſt.
Debate thy cauſe with thy neighbour himſelf, and diſcover not a ſecret to another. *Prov.* xxv. 9.
He could not *debate* any thing without ſome commotion, even when the argument was not of moment. *Clarendon.*

To DEBATE. *v. n.*
1. To deliberate.
Your ſev'ral ſuits
Have been conſider'd and *debated* on. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.
2. To diſpute.
He preſents that great ſoul *debating* upon the ſubject of life and death with his intimate friends. *Tatler*, N°. 53.

DEBA'TEFUL. *adj.* [from *debate*.]
1. [Of perſons.] Quarrelſome; contentious.
2. [Of things.] Conteſted; occaſioning quarrels.

DEBA'TEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *debate*.] Conteſt; controverſy.
Without *debatement* further, more or leſs,
He ſhould the bearers put to ſudden death. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

DEBA'TER. *n. ſ.* [from *debate*.] A diſputant; a controvertiſt.

To DEBA'UCH. [*deſbaucher*, Fr. *debacchari*, Latin.]
1. To corrupt; to vitiate.
This it is to counſel things that are unjuſt; firſt, to *debauch* a king to break his laws, and then his to ſeek protection. *Dryden's Spaniſh Fryar.*
2. To corrupt with lewdneſs.
Here do you keep a hundred knights and ſquires,
Men ſo diſorder'd, ſo *debauch'd* and bold,
That this our court, infected with their manners,
Shews like a riotous inn. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*
3. To corrupt by intemperance.
No man's reaſon did ever dictate to him, that it is reaſonable for him to *debauch* himſelf by intemperance and bruti[ſ]h ſenſuality. *Tillotſon, Sermon* 6.

DEBA'UCH. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A fit of intemperance; luxury; exceſs; lewdneſs.
He will for ſome time contain himſelf within the bounds of ſobriety; 'till within a little while he recovers his former *debauch*, and is well again, and then his appetite returns. *Calamy.*
The firſt phyſicians by *debauch* were made;
Exceſs began, and ſloth ſuſtains the trade. *Dryden's Fables.*

DEBAUCHE'E. *n. ſ.* [from *deſtauché*, French.] A lecher; a drunkard; a man given to intemperance.
Could we but prevail with the greateſt *debauchees* amongſt us to change their lives, we ſhould find it no very hard matter to change their judgments. *South's Sermons.*

DEBA'UCHER. *n. ſ.* [from *debauch*.] One who ſeduces others to intemperance or lewdneſs; a corrupter.

DEBA'UCHERY. *n. ſ.* [from *debauch*.] The practice of exceſs; intemperance; lewdneſs.
Oppoſe vices by their contrary virtues, hypocriſy by ſober piety, and *debauchery* by temperance. *Sprat's Sermons.*
Theſe magiſtrates, inſtead of leſſening enormities, occaſion juſt twice as much *debauchery* as there would be without them. *Swift's Project for the Advancement of Religion.*

DEBA'UCHMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *debauch*.] The act of debauching or vitiating; corruption.
They told them ancient ſtories of the raviſhment of chaſte maidens, or the *debauchment* of nations, or the extreme poverty of learned perſons. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

To DEBE'L. } *v. a.* [*debello*, Latin.] To conquer; to
To DEBE'LLATE. } overcome in war.
It doth notably ſet forth the conſent of all nations and ages, in the approbation of the extirpating and *debellating* of giants, monſters, and foreign tyrants, not only as lawful, but as meritorious even of divine honour. *Bacon's Holy War.*
Him long of old
Thou didſt *debel*, and down from heaven caſt
With all his army. *Milton's Paradiſe Regained, b.* iv.

DEBELLA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *debellatio*, Lat.] The act of conquering in war.

DEBE'NTURE. *n. ſ.* [*debentur*, Latin, from *debeo*.] A writ or note, by which a debt is claimed.
You modern wits, ſhould each man bring his claim,
Have deſperate *debentures* on your fame;
And little would be left you, I'm afraid,
If all your debts to Greece and Rome were paid. *Swift.*

DE'BILE. *adj.* [*debilis*, Lat.] Weak; feeble; languid; faint; without ſtrength; imbecile; impotent.
I have not wath'd my noſe that bled,
Or foil'd ſome *debile* wretch, which without note
There's many elſe have done. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

To DEBI'LITATE. *v. a.* [*debilito*, Latin.] To weaken; to make faint; to enfeeble; to emaſculate.
In the luſt of the eye, the luſt of the fleſh, and the pride of life, they ſeemed as weakly to fail as their *debilitated* poſterity ever after. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* 1. *cant.* 1.
The ſpirits being rendered languid, are incapable of ventilating and purifying the blood, and *debilitated* in attracting nutriment for the parts. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

DEBILITA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *debilitatio*, Lat.] The act of weakening.

The

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